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TAXATION,

We have been favored with a copy of the report of the Committee on Finance of the Common Council of the city of Norfolk, in which some interesting, not to say startling, statements are made concerning the assessment of personal property and incomes. By way of making the disclosures more impressive the committes draws comparisons between assessments in Norfolk and assessments in Richmond. It is shown that the assessment of real estate in Richmond for the year 1902 amounted to \$41,497,436, and an Norfolk to \$25,915,990, which seems to be s fair proportion. But when it comes to personal property, it is shown that the assesament on account in Richmond was \$21,452,242, while in Norfolk it was \$3,-335,780. In other words the assessment of real estate in Norfolk is considerably more than one-half of the assessments in Richmond, while the assessment of Norfolk's personalty is only a little more than one-seventh of Richmond's.

It is further shown that under the head "The value of capital, including moneys, credit, or other things remaining invested, whether said investment was made originally in this or any other State or country, loaned, used or employed in business out of this State," the city of Richmond returned \$1,837,203, while Norfolk returned \$100!

Under the head "Value of all capital of joint stock companies not otherwise taxed," Richmond returned \$8,225,366, while Norfolk returned \$8,900, and Portsmouth returned \$131,750.

But the most startling statement is yet to come. Norfolk's assessment on solvent bonds not in the hands of fiduciaries was \$609.250; on solvent bonds in the hands of fiduciaries \$680,260. The report in detail shows that in every ward in the city, save one, the intangible "personal property in the hands of fiduciaries, representing the estates in which widows and amounts to more than the same class of property in the hands of the thriving siness men, capitalists and investors in that city; and a further examination of the lists discloses the fact that of the total amount of such bonds, etc., assessed in the four old wards of the city, amount ing to \$489,410, two persons are assessed with \$1,18,960, or hearly one-fourth of the

aubject of inequality in taxation, and it is this inequality which makes honest taxpayers resentful. Real estate cannot escape. Tangible personal property, as it is called, cannot escape, for such propenty cannot be hidden away.

Houses and lots and furniture and flocks cannot be concealed from the assessor But stocks and bonds and that class of property, so called, can be hidden away in the strong box, except in the case of widows and orphans, whose holdings are a matter of public record. It is a public shame that widows and orphans are thus compelled by law to pay to the uttermost farthing, no matter how poor they may be, while men of large means are permitted under our present system to escape. That is one reason why The Times-Dispatch has persistently opposed the system of taxing stocks in the hands of individuals. There are other reasons, but this is sufficient, for it is harsh and unjust, causing taxation to fall heavily upon some, and too often upon those least able to bear the burden white at lowing others to escape. The only way to guard against this injustice and yet to get the State's dues is to tax stocks against the company issuing them, and not against the individual stockholder. It is contended by some that in this way stocks held in foreign corporations escane taxation in Virginia, but there is no injustice in ths. Stocks are not property, but property should be taxed where it lies. There is no such thing as intangible property, except it be that which we call a

If a citizen of Virginia owns an interes in a farm or a building in the State, of North Carolina nobody thinks about tuxing hun. But if he owns an interest in a manu. facturing corporation in that State evidenced by certain shares of stock standing in his name, he is assessed on the stock whether or not the corporation owns a dollar's worth of property in the State of Virginia. To show the absurdity of this, we will give an illustration in a some- to be called some way, somewhere. If one what different form. If a citizen of Vir. Governor refuses to accept the assurances

by deed, his land is not taxed in Virginia. But if the landed estate be held by a corporation, and this same citizen owns stock in the corporation, his stock is subject to taxation. In the one case he is not taxed, although he owns the whole property; in the other case he is taxed, although he has only a part interest. He is not taxed on his deed, but he is taxed on his stock. This is utterly unreasonable and absurd, and that is why the State of Virginia has had so much trouble in getting at what her lawmakers call intangl-

ble property.

The Constitutional Convention took up this question and solved it in part. In the case of railroads it is provided that the railroads themselves shall be assessed on their physical propoerty and on their gross earnings, which stands in lieu of franchise tax, and in this case stock in the hands of individuals is exempt. In thi way the State goes to the fountain source and gets her dues without having to chase after individual stockholders, The company pays the tax for the stockholders. and, of course, the stockholders should not be made to pay a second time.

In another article we shall have some thing to say about the disclosures of the Norfolk committee on the inceme tax.

THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY. The death of the Marquis of Salisbury emoves from the stage of English politics a personage whose large place in publife was due rather to the seriod in which he was born than to any overmastering ability of his own. And this can be said without any real disparagement of the innate activities of the Cecils, which were so extraordinarily exemplified in the personality of the late

Marquis. the beginning, as a second son young Cecil went to Australia, where he soon became known as "Long Bob Cecil," and even in those rough days showed the

On his return to England he contracted and similarity of tastes, and, indeed, throughout his whole life, no matter what public cares weighed on his mind, Lord sorene.

Salisbury was a Conservative, and he and rose to such position that he accompanied Lord Beaconsfield to the celebrated nieeting of statesmen when the Berlin Treaty was made. It was on this occa sion that Bismarck made his memorable observation of the personalities of Disraelt and Salisbury. "Salisbury." said Bismarck, "is a lath painted to look like iron, but that old Jew means business." As a matter of fact, Blamarck's summing up seems to have been pretty nearly correct, for with all of his solidity, Salisbury had none of that snap and dash which characterized the premiership of such energetic men as Beaconsfield and Gladstone.

It was Lord Salisbury's good fortune to control English politics during a period of great material and territorial expansion, and though there were many petty vexations, on the whole the course was plain sailing until the Boer War was reached. Nor do we think the unpreparedness of Great Britain for coping with such a petty power as the Dutch republic reflects any discredit upon the manment, at least.

skip of state without fear, and, barring his own family, without over much favor. But the waters were at no time seriously troubled, There was no such cry as that of "free bread," which con-Peale. There was no great struggle to was no war with a considerable Europarty was put out of control by Mr. Gladin allowing the Bulgarian atrocities to go

On the whole we are of the opinion that convictions. Lord Salisbury will not rank nineteenth century. Perhaps the opportunity was lacking; certainly that charac teristic for dramatic action which lays hold of the popular imagination was never his, and his powers were rather used to build up any great reforms or enunciate any new principles.

NOT HONORED

Governor Bliss, of Michigan, has refused to honor the regulation of Governor Terrell, of Georgia, for Charlie Thomas, a negro, who is "wanted" in Augusta for killing Mr. James Kendrick. a farmer.

The reason for the refusal as given out officially is that the requisition papers are not in proper form; but Governor Terrell says the form is the same one that he has been using for thirty years.

It is more than suspected that the rest reason for Bliss' action-or non-action, rather-is that the prisoner, Thomas, has convinced His Execellency that if he be returned to Georgia he will be lynched. We are told that there is no such danger and the Georgia authorities propose to give the Michigan Executive such assurances upon that point as should cause him to reconsider his determination, or else deliberately put himself in the position of ignoring and condemning the

We shall watch the issue of Thomas case with interest. It is somewhat analogous to that of Taylor, who was Governor of Kentucky when Goebel was killed, and who is believed to have been a participant in that crime. But having been indicted, Taylor fled to the State of Indiana, where he enjoys the protection of Governor Durbin, the person to whom the President recently wrote a letter on the subject

This thing of Governors of States setting up their opinions in opposition to the plain demands of justice, as set forth in requisitions made upon them, is getting to be monotonous. A halt will

there will be an end to all requisitions for criminals who have fied from jus-

Another irritating feature of these requisitions is that in several States the fugitives after being arrested are allowed to give ball. Sometimes they reappear as required to do; sometimes not A fugitive from North Carolina was recently arrested in Texas. The Governor of North Carolina sent his requisition to Texhs by the hands of an agent who was authorized to bring the prisoner back, but upon arriving in the Lone Star State he was informed that the man had giver ball and had fled! The ball bond was forfelted to the State of Texas. North Carolina only got her trouble for her

against Virginia upon the same score, though we do not know when, or under what circumstances, the incident ocourred. But there is no such "practice in this State. There must have been something unusual in the case referred to. Virginia, we believe, has been a stickler for honoring the demands made upon her in due form by the Executives of other

COLONEL SKELTON'S LETTER

The letter of Colonel W. O. Skelton, published in yesterday's Issue of this paper, is worth reading. The Colonel is a careful man, and his statements may be relied upon as based upon the best authority. In reference to ment of President Davis, whilst he was General Miles' prisoner in Fortress Monroe, the Colonel says that Miles was di pleased because some of the officers, old friends of the Davis family, were seen walking with Mrs. Davis from time to time. Accordingly, Miles gave the verbal order, which he refused to put in writing, that "no officer shall be seen walking with that woman."

Furthermore, the Colonel states that on the few occasions when Mrs. Davis was compelled to talk to Miles about her husband's case, he always called his aged and feeble prisoner "Jeff." not

'Mr. Davis," or "Davis," but "Jeff." Again, it is related that on one occasion Miles, in passing Mr. Davis' cell, poked his head through the iron bars of the cell door and said, "Hello, Jeff! How are you to-day?" causing Mr. Davis to spring from his bed and say: "You miserable, cowardly scoundrel, if I could get at you I would tear your heart out."

And yet some Northern papers speak of Miles as if it were possible for him to receive the Presidential nomination at the hands of the Democratic party!

THIS COMMUNITY.

A statement, which we have no doubt s within conservative lines, is made that this city pays one-eighth' of the taxes of this Commonwealth.

This fact is worthy of consideration in connection with the discussion of the expenses incurred by Virginia in bringing the military here whilst the street car strike was in progress. But that display of force, that upholding of the dignity of the Commonwealth, was not a boon to Richmond only. It was an advantage to the whole Commonwealth, and we be-

throughout her length and breadth. Nor was Richmond the only "immediate beneficiary" of that expenditure. The peace of Henrico and Manchester, as well as that of this city, was promoted by the presence of the military here.

The trouble really began in Henrico, when the barns, where the new men were were surrounded by excited strike sympathizers.

In the matter of the military-and fer many other purposes-Richmond, Henrico and Manchester may be considered one community. Then altogether, they more than one-eighth of the State's revenues, and when the cost for bringing the troops here is weighed that view, we submit, should be taken. Furthermore, it should be remembered that that was the first time the con munity aforesaid, or any part of it, ever called upon the Executive for aid in such

Again, let it be recalled that when other communities subjected Virginia to expense by calling for the military, the people of Richmond and vicinity never murmured when required to pay their proportion of that charge.

THE SAVING HABIT.

A thrifty woman living at Dover, N. J., had two sons who were careless about their money, and so the mother determined to make them save, whether they would or not. When the boys came home at night she would abstract from their pockets such change as she knew they ot miss, and would carefully hide it in all sorts of out-of-the-way places about the house. Some time ago she died and the husband, calling to mind his wife's habit, decided to make a thorough search of the premises. The result of his search astonished him. There seemed to be money in every nook and corner, He gathered it up and put the coins and bills in an old handkerchief, and when contained amounted to \$2,800!

Yet this money had been taken away from boys in such small amounts that they had never missed it. If the thrifty mother had not saved it, it would have been wasted one way or another, and the boys could not tell to-day what became of it. It is an instructive story, as showing the value of thrift.

The good woman did well, but she would have done better if she had deposited these little sums from time to time in a savings bank, where they would have drawn interest. If so, the probability is that the boys would have had in bank at their mother's death between three and four thousand dollars.

The Southern people need to learn the We are naturally wastelesson of thrift. ful. We think that pennies are too in-significant to be laid aside, never considering that pennies make dollars and dollars sayed and put into bank soon grow into hundreds and hundreds into dation of fortune.

In some boom seasons money may be the quick process, but many men know by bitter experience that it is just as winis owns a landed estate in North and statements of another Governor, soon casily lost as made. It accumulates rap- deadened! He becomes almost fretful with

dly while the boom is on, but when the boom collapses it disappears like loe be-fore the sun. The sure process of get-ting rich is the slow process, the process of economy and thrift.

A WORD OF WARNING.

Rumors are affect that certain citizens of Henrico county will, on their own account, use money freely in promoting the candidacy of their favorites in the forthcoming primary. So far as we know, they are simply rumors, but it is well enough sound the warning again. Persons who use money in the election, whether they are candidates or not, will be lawbreakers, and if they are apprehended they will be punished.

Section 2 of the act of March 24th, 1003, commonly known as the Barksdale pure election law, provides "That no person shall expend, pay, promise, loan or become pecuniarily liable in any way for any money or other valuable thing in behalf of any candidate for office at any election, primary or nominating conention held in this Commonwealth.'

It is further provided that "Any person or candidate violating any of the provisions of this er preceding section of this act (relating to candidates) shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, or confined in jail not than one nor more than twelve months."

The law is plain, and those who violate it will do so at their poril.

The Reliance gave a splendid account of herself in vesterday's yacht race, and the indications now are that Sir Thomas will again return home empty-handed.

the Reliance came out ahead. Yesterday there was a good blow, the weather conditions were ideal, and still the Amer ican yacht won. It looks like she is the better boat and a sure winner.

RENOVATION OF SPIRIT, (Selected for The Times-Dispatch.)
'Renew a right spirit within me."-Psa

This psalm will always show the real ity and degree of the author's repentance, and will afford sentiments and language peculiarly suited to the sinner in his con version to God at first, and to the be liever in his return after any departure

The words which we have read speak of "a right spirit." "A right spirit" is such a spirit as God requires and takes the condition of those who profess to be His followers. It would be easy to prove that such a spirit must be a spirit of faith and trust; a spirit of contrition and humility: a spirit of thankfulness; a spirit of love; a spirit of patience and submission; a spirit of zeal, and a spirit of firmness and constancy. Such is the spirit produced in all the subjects of divine grace.

But this right spirit may be injured and reduced. We see this was the case with David in consequence of his fall; and it was, in a measure, the case with ways," and the words intimate that these after his two great deliverances, which he felt so much at the time, "rendere not again according to the benefit done Jeremiah was to cry in the ears of Jerusalem, "Thus saith the Lord; I remember thee, the kindness of thy youth, the love of thine espousals, when thou wentes after me in the wilderness, in a land that was not sown: Israel was holines unto the Lord, and the first-fruits of his The church of Ephesus had increase." left her "first love," and is called upon to remember from whence she was "fallen, have so many cautions and admonitions against declension in religion. And wher we consider how adverse everything principles, and how the enemy of our them, we need not wonder at the fre-The defections sometimes appear in gross selves if we have been preserved from these or suppose that backsliding con sists only in foul and outward miscoduct There is "the backslider in heart," as well as the backslider in life; and while we stand fair with our fellow-Christians and our ministers, we may have much to lament before God in the loss of that spirituality and fervor and confidence and delight in ordinances which once distinguished our We also see that it is necessary when

It is impaired to have it renovated. ing is right in religion if "the heart" be not "right with God;" and therefore says Solomon, "Keep thy heart with all diligence, for out of it are the issues of life." We may go on in the perform-ance of duty; but if "the right spirit" be wanting, the mere action is of little worth. The Lord looketh to the Heart, Two donors may give alms; one from a principle of charity, the other from vanity; two attendants may repair to the same sanctuary; the one to seek and serve the Lord, the other led only by custom or curiosity; but how differently do they appear in the view of God; how differently are they regarded by Him! We act in the same manner toward our fellow-creatures as far as our knoweder extends. In what they do for us, we are affected by our apprehention of the spirit with which they are influenced. If w think the favor conferred be from esteem, or love, or gratitude, we prize it, howeve small; while, if it appears to originate in selfish design, we cannot value it, how ever great.

But the want of a right spirit affects our comfort as well as our duty. We onsider it an unfavorable sign in some professors that they are so lively and theerful. We should have much more hope concerning them if they felt fear and listress. We are gure that, if they be longed to God; He would reprove them in their defective walk and improper tem per, and hide His face from they acknowledged their offence, Christian may get into a wrong spirit; but how differently does he feel! What made in speculation and otherwise by a loss of peace and satisfaction does he sustain! How is his communion with God interrupted, and his delight in devotion the offspring of guilty sensation, arising from some neglect or misdoing. Then, without; and so pour out in passion, or come in previanness, like a continued dropping in a rainy day. We are never happy, but as we have a right spirit within us.

paired it is God alone who can renew it. He giveth more grace. He is the God of all grace. As He begins, so He carries on the good work. He straightens that which He has wrought in us. He perfects that which concerns us.

And, therefore, lastly, we must go to Him for this purpose, and pray as David did, "Renew a right spirit within A life of dependence must be a life of application. A religion of grace must be a religion of supplication. If I want certain things, and must be supplied, and cannot derive them for myself, I shall surely repair to Him who is able and willing to succor me, especially if the exerdisc itself exerts an influence every way conducive to the revival and increase of religious principle; and this is the caswith prayer; and if He has established it as the medium of His communications, Himself that we shall not call upon Him in vain. And is not this His own promise: "Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, prayer, unto thee shall all flesh come."

The General Staff contemplates issuing an order providing for the appointment of honor graduates of certain schoolstor-to second lieutenancies in the regular army, subject, however, to the regular army examination. There are about twenty schools and colleges which have inausurated a system of military instruction, and which have regular army officers as

The plan is to select each year from all these schools six that have shown great progress in military instruction, bonor graduate will be selected for appointment.

The Jefferson Davis Monument Associa tion now has in hand \$63,000, of which amount \$15,000 was realized from the bazaar lately held in this city. The remainder of the \$22,013 made by the bazaar goes to the Confederate Museum established in "the White House of the Confederacy" here.

Mr. Valentine, the Virginia sculptor. has been given the commission for the Davis monument, and has been making studies for it. Two designs of other artists, previously adopted in cimpetitive awards, have been abandoned. One was for a memorial hall in Monroe Park; the other was for a memorial arch in the

Chicago people are about reaching the conclusion that something must be done, and done quickly. Unless something is done it will cease to be a great manufacturing center, so it is declared. The assertion is made that the prevailing conditions there are driving away, not only the enterprises that want to go there, but those that are already established. It is announced that the great aublishng house, Rand, McNally & Co., employing more than one thousand persons, is preparing to move its two large establabments out of that city in order to avoid labor troubles. The managers say it is impossible to maintain a plant like theirs in Chicago, meet the demands of the unions, and compete with the jobbing trade.

ducking, the airship tournament booke for the St. Louis show has not been of air.

The Nashville News says: "The University of Virginia has a lot of trouble getting a president. Perhaps she, like he Democratic party, had better stick to Jeffersonian principles a while longer.' If Mr. Pulitzer's school will devise

neans for the destruction of the exchange flend we will hop right up and call him In effect, Mr. Hill admits that there s some prosperity in the land, but thinks

t came on borrowed money, and trouble

vill come with pay day. If the Democratic unknowns will only e patient yet a while longer Editor William J. Bryan will get them in print lie only wants time. a time,

It will be observed that all the gunning bombing at the Oyster Bay manoeu vering of the navy did not drown the inevitable speech of the President,

We cannot venture to say that the dryness" in Virginia rural districts has had anything to do with the much fall of rain this month.

Bogota is where the Colombian Conress sits, and they do say that as a town of boodlers and grafters it takes the

Under the operations of the Watts law, Western North Carolina has perpetual 'moonshine" of a kind.

Events of the Week Under Brief Review.

The leading subject under discussion in the newspapers during the past week has been the school of journalism, for the es-tablishment of which Mr. Joseph Puliter, of the New York World, has given \$2, 000,000 to Columbian University of New of the New York world, has given as, 100,000 to Columbian University of New York. There are many different opinions as to the success of such a school or the necessity of one. Newspaper men may be made in a school, but he concensus of opinion among real editors and newspaper workers seems to be that there can be to school te mile out the hard and lot roders education is recessary man can not be a success in a newspaper man can not be a success in a new map control, without it, but he mature and to the seminate with the following the training that dan be had only by working in the actual harness. In the nature of the cass the fruits of Mr. Pulitser's school can not be seen for several years yet, and in the meantline the ountry will go might along turning out graduates that will compete successfully with any that will be with the w

fully with any that will dome from Columbian University.

In the Mississippi Democratic primary election, which took place more than a week ago, Mr. Vardaman led his two competitors for the governorship, but not by a large enough vote to seitle the matter, and a second primary is to be held, with Mr. Vardaman and Judge Crits as the opposing candidates. Mr. Vardaman is said to be a "reactionist" and favors dividing the State's school and favors dividing the State's school and favors dividing the State's school and favors of the taxes paid by the two races. This would practically cut the Missispipi negroes off from the benefits of public schools. Since the primary in which Vardaman led, the sentiment against this and other reactionary doctrines of his has spread. Senator McLauren and Bishop Galloway, of the Methodist Church, have declared against him and are actively using their powerful influence to defeat him and nomiate Judge Crits. The probability is that Mr. Vardaman will be defeated. By the way, Judge Crits is of Virginia stock. If we mistake not he was born in Wississippi soon after his parents left Fatrick county and settled in Mississippi.

Mississippi.

Pedro Alvarado, one of the most remarkable men of his region, died at his home, at Parral, Mexico a few days ago, a crank, Alvarado was the most spectacular character in all Mexico. Six years ago he was a barefooted peon, working in a mine at 30 cents a day. He discovered the wonderful prospect new known as the Palmillo Mine. It is conservatively estimated that Alvarado's wealth aggregates \$35,000,000. He had no faith in banks and it is said that more than \$60,000,000 of silver bars are locked in a steel cage of his palatial home near Parral, constantly guarded by a strong force of men. Alvarado recently offered to pay the public debt of Mexico, but this offer was refused by the finance minister. He was very charitable and disbursed large sums among the poor of Parral and the surrounding country. country.

Here is a little romance fresh from the little State of Rhode Island: Lawrence Alonzo Ring, of Chicago, and Abbie Barber Ring, of Pawtucket, R. I., after being divorced for twelve years, were reunited last Wednesday by the Rov. Marion Lawrector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, at Pawtucket, Mr. Ring is fifty-three and his wife is forty-eight. A reconcillation was effected during a recent illness of Mr. Ring. Mr. Law said that while he could not marry a divorced person, the was effected during a recent illness of Mr. Ring. Mr. Law said that while he could not marry a divorced person, the church did not haid that it was wrong to read the marriage service a second time for persons who had been separated by action of the courts.

by action of the courts.

The conciliation board of the anthracity coal region, the child of the recent strike settlement, which did not settle, being hopelessly deadlocked, Judge Gray, who is at the head of the board has conceived the idea of appointing an umpire and has named former Commissioner-of-Labor Curroll D. Wright. The empire will have to pass upon all questions raised by the miners and the operators in the anthracite regions that cannot be agreed upon by the board. The appointmest is viewed with satisfaction by the miners, as they had an 'dea that Mr. Wright favored them when on the arbitration board. It is hoped by the leaders of the mine workers that, inasmuch as the umpire has been named, the board of conciliation will lose no time in disposing of the many cases before it. If they are not disposed of soon, it is feared that there will be serious trouble at several of the collecties.

Another strike of considerable propor-

the unions, and compete with the jobbing trade.

The New York Tribune building, which, when it was built in 1873, was the tailest building in that city, but has been overshadowed by scores of others in the last few years, is to be extended into an eighteen-story sky scraper. The entrance will be remodelled so as to give access to the building at the ground floor. The improvements are to cost \$250,000.

There are now said to be eighty-six millions of us in this country. This takes in all—good, bad and indifferent-including several individuals behind the bars, and a few millions who ought to be there.

There comes from Washington a report that with all of his grafting, Mr. Machen is without funds to put up for the defense of himself and indicted friends.

Dollar wheat in the West and twelve cent cotton in the South sounds fine, and now, if tobacco would close up ranks, all farmerhood would be happy in this country.

Notwithstanding Professor Langley's ducking, the ariship tournament booked for the light of the paper in the colleries.

Another strike of considerable proporting had the striker strike and ind has come to an and publishers of all index has come to an and publishers of all the striker of the Holyoke (Mass.) paper mill one with strike briefly as follows:

There are now said to be eighty-six millions of us in this country. This strike briefly as follows:

"The strike of considerable proporting that was unposted interest to not newspaper men and publishers of all twas surprised that they were so long finding out that its was the striker supper the holyoke (Mass.) paper mill one through the contrary lost much, and are now surprised that they were so long finding out that its was impossible or the town. It is mother to contrary lost made and publishers of all twas unpossible or the triker of the Holyoke (Mass.) paper mill one the trikers a usual it was unpossible or the triker of the Holyoke (Mass.) paper mill one trikers gained nothing, but on the contrary lost much, and are now surprised the trike of the

Speaking of the discussion of lynchings, meb law, etc., at Chautauqua, N. Y., the Springfield Republican has this to say as a kind of parting shot:
"It deserves to be said that the New York Chautauqua has no organic connection with the various 'Chautauquas' in the West which have been giving up their platforms to Senator Tiliman's atocious negrophobia harrangues. These Western shows have evidently stolen the Chautauqua name and have injured it in the public estimation, very much to the indignation and regret of the managers of the original institution."

We desire to add the remark that there is no place in the South where Senator Tiliman can get a hundred dollars a night to rant and splutters as he does under the nuspices of these Northern and Western Chautauquas.

The news from Turkey grows less warlive day by day. No one who understands the situation and the conditions,
financial and otherwise, existing in Turitey, can doubt for a moment that the
Bultan will finally comply with the demands of Russia, and, of course, there
will be no fighting. The Bultan can do
nothing olse and he knowes it. However,
he loves to do considerable bluffing, before he gets down to actual business.

During the past week the further investigations in the postoffice scandal at
Yashington have revealed the fact that
a large number of the clerks employed in
the Department knew all the lime that
Machen and Beavers and others were sysiematically robbing the government, but
kept mum about it. Nothing, it is said,
can be done with these clerks except to
dismiss them from the service, and about
twenty-five or thirty have received their
walking papers." but there are others
who made "mum" the word that are yet
safely entrenched behind the overpowering influence of congressmen.

F. S. W.

Big Electric Plant in Mexico.

An immense electric power station is being erected on the River Necaxa, in the State of Puebla, Mexico. There is a waterfall available with a capacity estimated at 80,000 horse power. Two thousand hands are employed in dissing a capal for the new plant.

"To-Day's Advertising Talk." THAT

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Grand of Thought In Dixie Land ioneessaasaasaasaasaasaa

Birmingham Age-Herald:

The quostion (currency) is still an open one in Republican ranks, the battle between Wall Street on the one hand and the West on the other, being very fleroe and uncompromising. The subject will perhaps have to be fought out on the floor of the Senate or at least in the rooms of the Senate Finance Committee. Columbia State:

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A "negro suffrage assolation" has been organized in Boston, composed of neguces who oppose Booker Washington's doctrine that the negro should not participate in politics. Its object is to combat this idea and to "secure the ballot universally for the negro race." It is quite likely that the anti-Washington faction of negroes not only in Boston, but all through the country, outnumbers those who support his principles.

Memphis Commercial-Appeal:

The discovery has been made that a seventeen-year-old girl has been held in bondage in South Dakota aver since she was two years of age, her father having sold her into peonage at that time. Now don't all the Northern papers gend correspondents out there at once to write up the "system." Columbus Enquirer-Sun:
The railings of the Northern pressagainst lynching in the South are growing fewer and shorter. Living in glass houses, as they do, they possibly fear the South might relalitate and also cast a few stones,

Atlanta Constitution:

Those who have figured on the feasibility and returns of cotton enterprises thus organized and operated are sangular that the future will witness a rapid organization of incorporated plantations, and that when these have multiplied until their power is supreme in the field the South will prosper beyond every dream and be no longer at the mercy of speculators. Eastern mill owners or foreign competitors, and the rural labor problem will be fully solved.

Personal and General.

Mr. R. Z. Mason, former president of twrence University, at Appleton, Wis-nsin, has just celebrated his golden

Charles Currier Beale, of Boston, has just been elected president of the Na-tional Shorthand Reporters' Association, which is convening in Cincinnati.

This week Prof. John H. Gray, of the Northwestern University, and R. O. Vandercoock, editor of the Evanston gress, will start out on bigyles to cover 400 miles of unexplored territory in the wilds of Wysonies.

The late Alexander Von Homeyer of Frankfort-on-the-Main, was an indetail-gable collector of zoological specimens. Of birds' eggs he had more than 10,000, representing about 1,600 species, while another of his collection includes over 50,000 butterfiles. E. T. Fitch, of Warren, O., and M. C. Krarup, of New York, arrived in New York yesterday, having crossed the continent from San Francisco. In an automobile. They left the coast on May 20, and expect to beat the record of Dr. Nelson, of Burlington, Vt., who recently accomplished the first transcontinental trip.

From the Church Papers:

From the Church rapers;

Friendship should always be a means of grace to one, or better to both parties to this natural, all-perasive, silent compact of love. Men have prostituted this virtue, as they have all others, to the service of self-and of sin, but God means by it self-giving for the good of another, and hence self-development through the wealth of mutual self-endacement. We should always strive to make our friendships a means of helping others heavenward.—Religious Herald.

heavenward.—Religious Herald.

It is possible to be so logical that the God of our worship is a trinity—a major premise, a minor premise and a conclusion. We prove things, and TOO MUCH mottine and reason and foot on abstractions; and yet for all our wings, don't get out of earthly clouds and bewilderments. Our light is terrestrial. We demonstrate and prove ourselves into heaven, and are only on cold and drear mountain tops; establish our assurance and are miserable, and the control of the control

This is the way to cultivate courage; First, by standing firm on some considerations principle, some love of duty; next, by being faithful to CULTIVATE truth and right on small COURAGE. occusions and common events; third, by trusting in God for help and power.—Epworth Era,

in God for help and power.—Epworth Era,

It is a vain thing to expect growth of
the spiritual life, with any green leaf or
ripe fruit, where the heart is not brought
sun of the spiritual life, with any green leaf or
ripe fruit, where the heart is not brought
sun of the spiritual life of the sun
sun of Our of our souls. As our
sould be sun on the rains and
dews of heaven fail upon it, and the sun
comes every day to warm and quicken,
we must ourselves seek the presence of
Him who alone can give us any life and
heauty." The Practice of the Presence
of God was the theme of a devout divine
of God was the theme of a devout divine
in a profitable old book. It is the turning
the face upward, some time every day,
that we may live in the light of God.
"Sun of my soul, thou Saylour dear,

"Sun of my soul, thou Saylour dear, it is not night if thou be near; Oh, may no earth-born cloud arise, To hide thee from thy servant's eyes —Central Presbyterian.

Thoroughly Married.

James Brazil and Mrs. Asgis Turner, of Cashion, Okin, have created a record by being married three times in one day, They first sought the probate judge at Kingfisher, Okia, and as there was contest over the office they got both candidates to marry them. Not feeling satisfied as to the legality of the ceremony, they returned to Cashion and were married again by a minister.